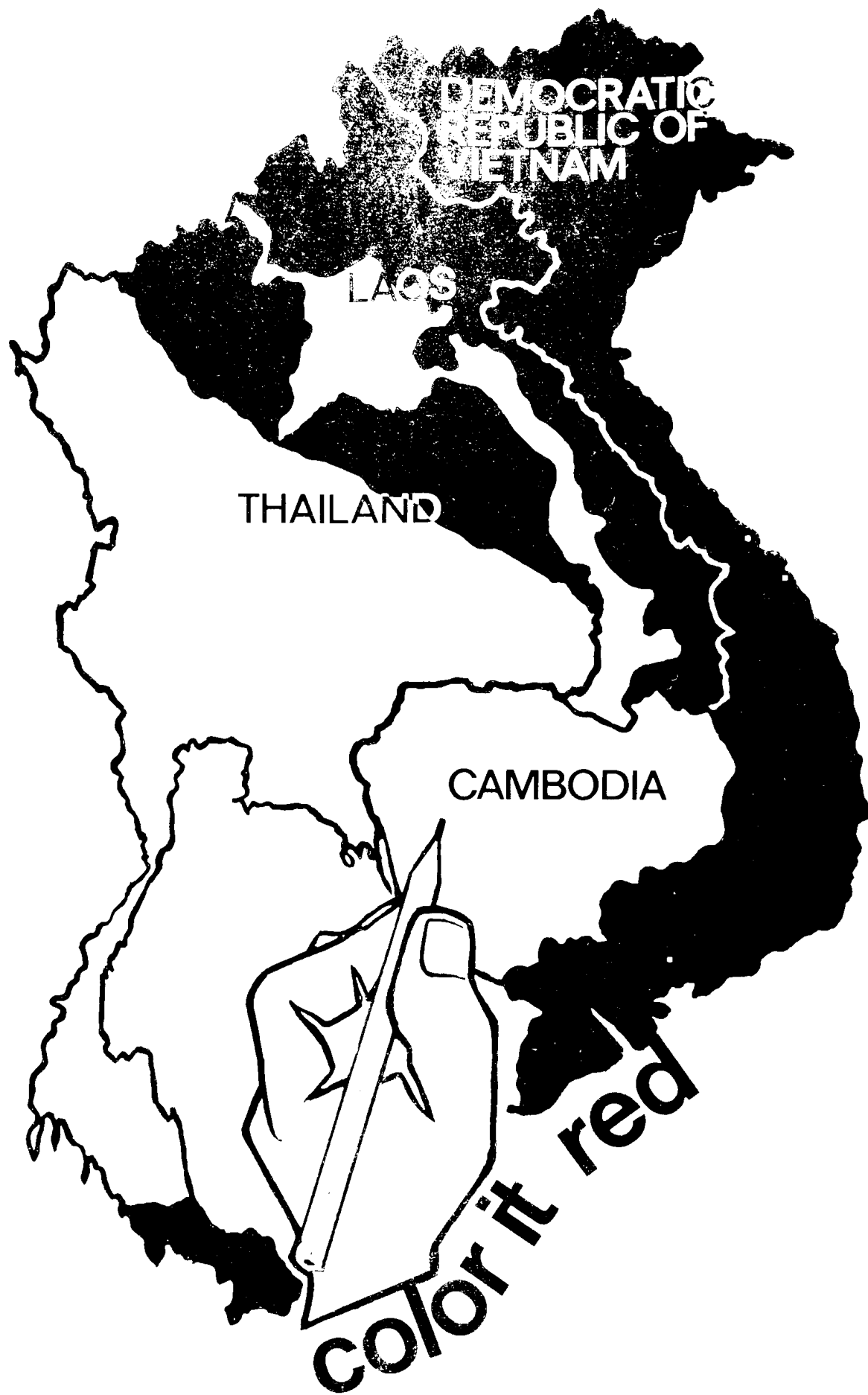




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The information in the story "Confront the Goliath at Gulf" on page 15 comes from an excellent pamphlet entitled, "Gulf Oil Corporation -- A Study in Exploitation" by the Committee of Returned Volunteers, 68 W. 4th St., N. York, N. Y. 10003.

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SECOND CLASS POSTAGE

PAID AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

GROVE PRESS: CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

By Karen Kearns

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Grove Press is in trouble-- publisher of the "radical" Evergreen Review and "liberated" sex books, self-proclaimed crusader for "a new age of honesty and creative ferment," it has been found out. "Groovy" Grove operates in the same Stone Age as the Establishment it vilifies with "taboo-smashing" prose and "daring" pornography.

Grove is into firing union organizers, something even General Electric has not seen fit to do for 40 years or so. Six women and two men workers at Grove recently received "Due to editorial reorganization we will no longer require your services" letters. It is probably no coincidence that all of them were actively interested in forming a branch of the Fur, Leather and Machinist Workers Union, a traditionally militant union that has launched a campaign to organize workers at publishing houses.

The women at Grove could use a union -- the health insurance policy at Grove covers the dependents of male workers, but the dependents of females can fend for themselves. Women workers at Grove are paid less than men for the same work.

One woman, Michelle Birnbaum, was fired April 13 just for looking at the union material. Grove VP Myron Shapiro caught her with a union form in her hand, grabbed her by the wrist and dragged her into his office, where he told her, "You're fired! Go on and join your sisters!"

Several of the fired women are also active in women's liberation -- that didn't go down too well with Grove management, which makes its money by oppressing women.

Angered at the firings and at Grove's exploitative sexism, 16 radical women entered the publishing house early Monday morning, April 13, and barricaded themselves in the sixth-floor executive suites, well-provided with food and supplies for a long encampment until their long list of demands (to right a long list of Grove injuries) were fulfilled.

They shouldn't have bothered about supplies.

history. In a Hayakawa-like burst of energy, Grove management had 50 cops drag the women out of the building less than five hours after they had entered. Nine women were arrested on charges of criminal trespass and held overnight in jail. The nine arrested were Robin Morgan (one of the fired Grove workers), Ti-Grace Atkinson, Geraldine Maleba, Suzanne DeVincenzo, Beth Katz, Martha Altman, Barbara Chambers, Wendy Roberts and Barbara Kevies.

Grove Press is an enormously profitable enterprise. It puts out a lot of the high-class sex books that your typical white liberal rake-about-town loves to fantasize over. They exploit women, and Grove advertises the fact:

"Fille de Joie: This huge volume, beautifully illustrated, brings together a vast selection of fascinating writings from all over the world." Fille de joie is French for prostitute. The writings are by men, who must know how "fascinating" it is to be a prostitute.

"The Adventures of Phoebe Zeit-Geist: The voluptuous Phoebe maintains her essential innocence despite her harsh exposures to sado-masochism, fetishism, necrophilia and bestiality." And oh boy, can you have fun while that dumb broad goes through all that shit. Just like Justine.

These are the neat books you can get free with a subscription to Grove's Evergreen Review, which free-lance writer Ellen Smith Mendocino has aptly described:

"While putting down the ethos of middle class commercialism in its articles and fiction [99% male authors -- ed.], Evergreen turns around and sells itself by the worst sort of pandering to that ethos. Women aren't loving human beings who dig walking in the rain, reading William Butler Yeats, running for Congress or whatever their own thing might be. They're amazingly dumb inarticulate sexual beasts suitable only for framing covers of Evergreen for the enjoyment of New Leftie misogynists.

"The Evergreen ethic is the good business ethic with a cheap twist; it says Middle Class America is death copping out except when old Evergreen can sell its double standards on sex

~~It was one of the quickest bursts in radical~~

and then it's a swing, a groove and best of all 'avant-garde.'"

The women who sat-in at Grove have come up with an "honest and creative" idea about what to do with the profits that have been made from Grove's pornography. The women flung leaflets from the sixth-floor offices which read:

"The profits from Venus Books, Zebra Books, and Black Cat Books (the hard core of Grove's pornographic subsidiaries) must all go to those women who are the special victims of this propaganda, by the following means:

**a bail fund to free each month a minimum of 100 political prisoners (most of whom are prostitutes) from the Women's House of Detention.

**a fund to meet the needs, medical and otherwise, of those women who have been raped and/or assaulted."

Grove better watch out. By the end of the day, over half of its 110 workers had signed up to form a union.

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COPS BREAK UP ROCK CONCERT-RALLY IN BERKELEY

LIBERATION News Service

BERKELEY, Calif. (LNS) -- Sunday afternoons in ProvoPark usually means rock bands, and lately it has also included a little politics. On Sunday April 12, Berkeley's new Laos Day Committee decided to plant the flags of the Pathet Lao and the NLF on the stage where the bands were going to play.

Soon after the concert began, three Berkeley cops with clubs swinging charged through the crowd without warning and started ripping down the flags. Some people got angry when the cops did this, and started shouting. Before anything much could happen, the cops grabbed one person and threw him head first off the stage and over the low wall surrounding it. They pounded on him, clubbing him. A crowd of about fifty people ran after the cops as they dragged him off in handcuffs.

Suddenly a fourth cop stepped out of the bushes with a double barrel shotgun. The crowd

stopped and began throwing rocks and bottles.

Four carloads of reinforcements in full riot gear appeared and the crowd returned to the concert.

A woman from the White Panther Party, sponsors of the day's concert, went down to the station later. The desk sergeant had some choice words for her:

"That rag [the NLF flag] will be torn down every time it's put up because our boys are dying from people like you who support them. It's my right to tear down any flag that is disturbing my peace, especially since it was flying in a municipal park."

Talking about the policeman with the shotgun he said, "If any of those rocks or bottles had hit him he would have shot the person who threw it."

Horrified, the White Panther said, "How could you just fire into a crowd like that?"

"It doesn't matter," he said, "anyone would do."

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LOS ANGELES MOVEMENT CENTER
ATTACKED, BURNED, BY CUBAN EXILES
by Jon Weiner
LIBERATION News Service

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- Nine armed anti-Castro Cuban exiles invaded the Haymarket, a Los Angeles Movement center, forcing 20 people at gunpoint to lie face down on the floor, and then set the building on fire. The attack occurred Monday evening, April 13, the night before the Haymarket's scheduled showing of "Fidel," a documentary film about Cuba which praises the revolution. Everyone inside managed to escape without serious injury, though most required first aid treatment. Insurance adjusters told the landlord that the \$35,000 building was a total loss.

The nine Gusanos (Spanish for "worms," the epithet Cubans reserve for anti-Castro exiles) burst into the Haymarket with drawn guns around 9:30 p.m., several in military uniform. In an assault which lasted 20 minutes, several Gusanos maced and beat people who refused to lie face down on the floor, threatening to kill anyone who moved

or attempted to call for help, while others set fire to the building, apparently using gasoline from cans they had brought in. The building burned for an hour before firemen succeeded in putting it out.

The Haymarket houses a coffee shop, book store, print shop, offices, meeting room and living quarters for three staff. The National Lawyer's Guild and COLAS (Committee on Latin American Solidarity) had offices there, and it was a regular meeting place for RYM, Women's Liberation, Panther support groups, and an experimental theater workshop. Most of the damage inside was done to the belongings of the three staff members who lived there; the printing press and bookstore were untouched.

Los Angeles has the second largest number of Gusanos in the U.S. and the attack on the Haymarket was the most recent in a series of attacks aimed at pro-Castro programs and meetings. Three weeks earlier, a Unitarian church in suburban Canoga Park was bombed the night before a scheduled program on Cuba; a New Year's Eve celebration of the Cuban revolution sponsored by the Socialist Worker's Party was attacked and broken up; and last year a Los Angeles coffee shop was bombed.

The Haymarket staff announced that the movie "Fidel" would be shown as scheduled in the burned-out building, and said in a statement: "This attack was meant to teach us a 'lesson,' but the only lesson we have learned is that we must work/^{even}harder to defeat racism and repression. We are not intimidated."

The statement also said that the staff "does not suffer from any illusions that the police will exert the same kind of concentrated effort in this case as they would have if another Bank of America branch had been burned instead." According to Mike Davis of the Haymarket staff, "The police have not been hostile--they have just ignored us. We have voluntarily given statements to them."

Movement groups in Los Angeles will meet soon to discuss re-opening the Haymarket and how to deal with further attacks by right-wing terrorists.

KINDERGARTEN KONCENTRATION KAMPS:

THE HUTSCHNECKER PLAN

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- If you wanted to roll Easter eggs on the White House lawn this year you had to be under eight years old. The age limit used to be twelve, but those eight-to-twelvers... they can be pretty tough troublemakers, the White House staff recently decided.

Two weeks after the egg-roll edict, President Nixon's former personal physician discovered evil lurking in the minds of six-to-eight year olds too.

Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker, in a report to the National Commission of the Causes and Cure of Crime, urges the nation to find a "direct, immediate and effective way of tackling the problem by focussing on the criminal mind of the child."

The doctor recommends to the President that massive psychological testing be carried out on every child between the ages of six to eight to "expose delinquent character structure." Children who are not into easter-egg rolling but instead are possessed of "violent and homicidal tendencies" would be subject to "special treatment." Then, if the child-menaces are not satisfactorily turned into mush-heads, they will be channelled into camps where "group activities" will be conducted by government psychiatrists.

Dr. Hutschnecker himself has been accused of holding undue sway over the nation's First Patient. Similar accusations were made against Adolf Hitler's personal physician.

Although Dr. Hutschnecker's proposal does not say so, the kindergarten-concentration-camp idea is obviously closely linked with a recent report from the capital claiming that the federal government plans to intensify its surveillance of left-wing groups and individuals. The official White House position on "extreme radicals" (as well as the 8-12 year-old Capones) is that the government is "dealing with the criminal mind."

It once was that the benevolent elite that runs America gave its errant children a second chance, and sought to woo radicals back into Society. But the Nixonites have decided that such efforts are futile, if that "criminal mind" is already forming back at Age Six. As one Nixon more...

aide put it, reforming the criminal mind is like "turning off the radio in the middle of a ball game to try to change the score."

President Nixon takes the matter of infantile criminality as seriously as the matter of radical criminality -- are not the two intertwined? -- and sent Dr. Hutschnecker's memorandum along to Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Finch with a suggestion that several pilot programs be set up.

Not everyone has responded with warm smiles to the project. Dr. Edmond H. Valkart, chief executive of the American Sociological Association, commented, "These tests can't distinguish. If Michaelangelo had been tested at age six, they'd probably have killed him."

James Wechsler, liberal columnist for the New York Post, mulling over the Hutschnecker Plan, came up with a scenario for President Nixon's official announcement when the Plan goes nationwide:

"I know that what I am about to propose will not be popular with some of our citizens from the ages of 6 through 8. But I must take that risk for the nation's protection, and I am sure that the great majority of those in the age group affected will feel a greater sense of security once they have passed the test. And the minority who fail -- and I am sure it will be a small minority -- will one day realize that what we have done was best for them as well as for the country

"I know some demagogues will accuse me of prejudice against this particular age group. Nothing could be further from the truth. Some of my closest friends are under 9, and I trust they will remain my friends regardless of whether they are pronounced normal when their minds are examined. But let me make one thing perfectly clear: whatever opposition I may face among 6- and 7- and even 8-year olds, I will not be intimidated. And I repeat this assurance: no healthy-minded, clean-living, average boy -- or girl -- has anything to fear from this program..."

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PONDER THAT

LETTER WRITING IS A "HEINOUS CRIME"

MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky. (LNS) -- A Kentucky judge has concocted another gimmick against peaceful protest. On April 23, Martha Allen and Mike Honey will be tried for embracery (jury tampering) in Hart County Circuit Court.

Allen and Honey were arrested after they sent a letter to 1,000 persons selected at random from the Hart County telephone book. The letter pre-tested the prosecution of six black people, the "Black Six," indicted for inciting the 1968 Louisville riot -- all by their lonesome. And since four of the letters went to prospective jurors, to "peers" of the Black Six, Allen and Honey were attempting to influence the jury, according to Judge Charles Richardson, who called the letter a "heinous crime" and moved the trial to Louisville.

Allen and Honey are represented by Attorney William Allison, staff counsel for the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

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***** DEATH FOR POT

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. (LNS) -- The Bakersfield City Council recently voted the death sentence for a second conviction for selling marijuana or illegal drugs. But the action is not expected to have any direct legal effect, since felony legislation has been preempted by the state.

Councilman Robert Whitemore, who introduced the legislation said, "Unless severe measures are taken an entire generation will be destroyed by dope." Whitemore acknowledged the unenforceability of the ordinance but said, "It has the value of notifying the legislature of the city's strong feelings about dope."

Mayor Hart said the ordinance would stiffen the attitude of the courts. Councilman Heisey, who earlier this month presented a bill to banish bizarre personages from the city said, "These dopers need to be put away for good. Let's put a little fear into these people."

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↑
PONDER THAT!

POLICE STATE TRIAL CONSTRUCTED

FOR NEW HAVEN PANTHERS

by John Bancroft

LIBERATION News Service

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (LNS) -- There were bullet-proof windows, scores of policemen, and more intimidation in the courthouse where the murder trial of the New Haven Black Panthers is scheduled to take place, but no justice was to be found as the pre-trial activities continued last week. On the defense side, pleas were made, motions argued, and actions by the Movement in New Haven stepped up in the fight to see that the New Haven Panthers are freed.

The defendants, including Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale, are charged with kidnapping and murdering Party member Alex Rackley. The Panthers have stated that Rackley was a member in good standing of the Party, and was murdered by George Sams and other police agents.

Two actions took place in court Friday, April 10. Four defendants, Lonnie McLucas, Ericka Huggins, Peggy Hudgins, and Rose Smith, pleaded not guilty to the charges against them. They had not pleaded previously because they had challenged the jurisdiction of the court on several grounds, including the makeup and procedures of the grand jury which indicted them. [The men and women who sat on the Grand Jury which brought the indictments against the Connecticut Panthers, were selected by the Sheriff of New Haven County. Sheriff Slavin has indicated that he keeps no records of who last served on a grand jury, but that he picks people he knows and people that ask to serve.] The four were joined in court by defendant George Edwards. The other four New Haven Panther defendants are Bobby Seale, Francis Carter, and two who are fighting extradition from Colorado: Rory Hithe and Landon Williams.

The defendants were in good spirits despite the ordeal of 11 months in jail without trial. The three women dressed in matching "uniforms" they had made: blue skirts, black tops, stockings, boots, and blue berets. They were greeted by the few people who had been able to get ⁱⁿ to the courtroom with shouts of "Right On!" When Ericka Huggins

pleaded, she stated firmly: "Not guilty, definitely!"

At the same session, two vital defense motions were argued before Judge Harold Mulvey, who has been picked to preside at the trial. The defense moved that key prosecution witness George Sams be made to submit to a mental examination. Sams, who the Panthers have exposed as a police agent, made a lurid "confession" which was used to implicate Bobby Seale in the case. He has been involved previously in numerous criminal cases, and the defense team had evidence to prove that his mental condition has been questioned before. Despite all this, the motion was turned down.

The defense also moved to have the prosecution produce a list of witnesses it will use at the trial. This is vital so that the lawyers can begin their defense. This motion was also turned down. So much for courtroom justice in New Haven.

Local New Haven people were on hand to protest the treatment the Panthers have received, and to demand that the Panthers be freed immediately. 300 people -- including Seale's three year old son Malik -- gathered on one day's notice, and ringed the courthouse with a picketline. Originally, the New Haven big-wigs had created a court order which provided that no demonstrations would be allowed within 500 feet of the courthouse. But faced with the demonstration that had been called for Friday, the court backed down on Thursday afternoon, modifying the order to permit the scheduled demonstration.

But the prosecution, police, and court officials have not cut down on their attempt to create an atmosphere of violence, fear, and hatred against the Panthers. For months they have been planting stories in the local press about the presumed guilt of the Panthers. They have also been informing local citizens that the Panthers are dangerous and that participation in their breakfast programs is inadvisable. They have put the Panther defendants in different jails all over Connecticut to prevent them from working on their defense. They have kept them in solitary isolation cells. (Bobby Seale was kept without a mattress in a cell flooded with sewage. Rose Smith was beaten when she protested Francis Carter's solitary confinement --

when Ericka and Peggy protested Rose's brutal treatment they too were beaten by guards.) Lonnie McClucas, George Edwards, Francis Carter, Ericka Huggins, Rose Smith, Peggy Hudgins, and now Bobby Seale have all been imprisoned without trial, and they have all undergone immense pressure to save themselves from the shadow of the electric chair by copping pleas and selling out their brothers and sisters.

These attempts to create police state conditions have now moved to the courthouse. At the beginning of last week, it was announced that bullet proof windows were being installed in the courthouse 3/8^{of an} inch thick, that could withstand the pointblank firing of a large calibre weapon. The cost of this, plus the air conditioning that it makes necessary is estimated to be between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Enough to support a massive breakfast program in New Haven for a year.

It has also been learned that the state police have taken the extraordinary step of constructing a police barracks in the basement of the courtroom. This is manned 24 hours a day and has quarters for sleeping. In a feeble attempt to disguise this move, these police are dressed in plain clothes when they "patrol" the courthouse corridors, and are even given juror buttons to wear. Perhaps the state will make up the money they have spent on these operations by actually making the state police members of the jury in the Panther trial.

The State has done other things to create a Chicago type mood of confrontation. They are discussing cordoning off buildings outside the courthouse. They have considered constructing new walls in the corridors of the courthouse. And most immediately, they have insisted on holding the pre trial hearings in a tiny courtroom, with room for only 15 spectators despite the fact that there is a much larger room 30 feet away and despite the fact that 200 people were lined up eagerly waiting to attend the pre trial hearings.

Behind the scenes increased pressure is being put on the defendants to "cop pleas" before the trial is scheduled to begin. The person most under pressure at the moment is Lonnie McClucas.

McClucas was accused -- by agent Sams -- of having fired one of the shots that killed Rackley. The other person so accused, Warren Kimbro, copped a plea after being pressured to do so by his brother, who is a Florida policeman. This put even more pressure on McClucas who is being held alone in a box like cell. But he has withstood this treatment for the 11 months he has been in jail. Now the prosecution has stepped up the intimidation by moving to try him separately and in advance of the other defendants. In court on Friday, State's attorney Arnold Marble stated that he would like to firmly set McClucas' trial date for April 22, and begin the trial of Huggins, Hudgins, Edwards and Smith on May 6.

These dates are much earlier than had been expected and are unlikely to be the actual starting dates of the trial. But if the cases are brought to trial that soon, it will mean several things.

First of all there would have to be at least three separate trials: one for Lonnie McClucas, one for the four defendants mentioned, and then separate trials for Bobby Seale and for Hith and Williams whose pre trial motions have not even been presented yet. It would also mean that all the remaining defense motions that have to be argued (there are several covering the evidence to be allowed at the trial, the nature of the charges, and many other matters) would be rushed through, and even if decided favorably, would be of limited value to the defense in the preparation of their case because the trial would begin so soon after their motions.

The lawyers will continue to fight the intimidation of their clients in the courtroom. Hearings on the final motions of the local Panther defendants will continue on April 14. In addition, Bobby Seale's lawyers, Charles Garry and local attorney David Rosen, will present several pre trial motions concerning the case against Seale. It is also likely that many of the motions that have been rejected on the state level will be appealed to higher courts.

But that's not enough. As Afeni Shaker of the Panther 21 says, "We should FEEL bars that hold our brothers and sisters in jail, we should FEEL the shackles around their wrists and we should FEEL the brutalizations that they've received." The Wobblies used to say "They're in there for us, we're out here for them."

FREE THE NEW HAVEN 9 FREE ALL THE PANTHERS'

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IN AND OUT OF JAIL:

JAMAL AND DHARUBA OF THE PANTHER 21

by Jomo Raskin

LIBERATION News Service

The following is an interview with two defendants from the Panther 21 trial. Jamal [Eddie Josephs], 17, and Dharuba [Richard Moore], 24, both spent a year in jail before their bail -- \$25,000 and \$100,000 respectively -- could be raised. Eleven of the Panther 21 are still in prison.

* * * * *

LNS: Jamal, could you rap some about your run-ins with the law, and your time in jail.

JAMAL: Well, the pigs rip a brother off the street, and railroad him. He's put into a filthy, unkept pig Pen. The brother is given a bail which he can't meet, which is way beyond his means. So he stays in prison. He goes to court and he's out into a bull pen with 40 other prisoners. The legal aid attorney comes down and tells him to cop out, to cop a plea. Usually the confused defendant cops out to a crime that he probably could have beaten if he had been granted a lawyer of his choice, a jury of his peer group, and the right to a speedy trial.

There are also brothers in jail who cop out because they have been in jail for 9 months, 10 months, two years, and they haven't been granted the right to go to trial. In their frustration they plead guilty. That's all the courts want -- convictions. They have quotas to fulfill in the courtroom, as the police on the street have quotas to fulfill in terms of arresting bloods.

In prison the brother off the street finds himself thrown into a jungle of turmoil and corruption. There's no rehabilitation program. The pigs don't care about rehabilitation; it's the furthest thing on their minds. The bloods from the street often get slicker in jail; they pick up in new techniques for the hustle they had when they were out on the street.

The guards bring dope into prison. Inmates in the mess hall or kitchen sell it. Prisoners go through all kinds of changes, so they can sneak in money to buy dope. They pay \$10 for a \$2 bag of heroin, give the money to the blood who

in turn gives it to the prison guard, who sold it to him in the first place. The cold cash can only go to the prison guard because the inmates can't use currency in prison. This process undermines their will to survive.

LNS: How did you relate to the brothers in jail?

JAMAL: We rapped a whole lot with them, and they responded very heavily, because they were in prison. They can't do what people out on the street do -- deny the fact that this is an oppressive system. They were receptive because of the stone walls and the iron bars surrounding them. They began to look off to the bourgeois idea of getting into the hustle of illegitimate capitalism. They started becoming revolutionary, and they started to organize other bloods.

The prison authorities would move us from one prison block to the other to stop us from organizing prisoners. Thinking they were stifling us, they were in fact spreading us all over the institution. We were able to reach more and more people. Before too long we had most of it organized. It was easier for Catarra and myself to organize than it was for Dharuba, Lumumba, Cetewayo, Baba, and Hassan because they were kept in isolation. They weren't allowed to mingle with the rest of the prison population. Those prisoners have been messed over their whole lives and they were more receptive to the program of the Black Panther Party. If Cetewayo, Dharuba and the others would have been allowed to rap with them, to organize them, all hell would break loose. The prison guards felt that Catarra and I were too young and couldn't reach the adolescent prisoners. But they found out that they were mistaken, and then they tried to keep us in maximum security cell blocks.

LNS: Dharuba, why don't you tell us how you got to be in jail in the first place. When were you arrested?

DHARUBA: It was about 5:30 in the morning of April 2, 1969. On each squad they sent around to different Panther houses they had a house nigger. His job was to help facilitate entrance to the house. His job was to pose as a mailman, or a Confed man. At 5:30 a.m. my wife woke me up and said there's a white man at the door. I got

up, went to the door and looked through the peep hole. The nigger asked me if I was still getting welfare payments, if the checks were arriving or getting ripped off. I told him I wasn't on welfare, that if he wanted to talk with me he should come back during people's time. I told him if he didn't go away I would call the police. He said, go ahead, do that.

As he moved away from the peep hole I saw eight or nine cops lined up in the hallway. They had shot guns, bazookas. They were hiding behind that nigger. He finally said he was a pig. I opened the door. Their guns were levelled at me. They were scared, trembling. The dude told me he had a warrant for my arrest. I asked to see a search warrant because they started to search my house. They said they didn't need one. I told them that an arrest warrant only gives you the right to search in the immediate vicinity of the arrest.

The cop figured I was a smart nigger, a wise guy. "Don't tell me what to do," he said. "I'm running this show." They ran amuck in my apartment. They ripped off posters, papers, books. We were taken down to Leonard Street -- Hogan's office. I asked them if I could speak to my lawyer. They said, "No, you can't speak to anyone." I didn't see my lawyer for two days.

LNS: How does the politics of jail work, Dharuba? What were the jail conditions you faced?

DHARUBA: In jail we were put in solitary. There were no mattresses on our beds. We were never allowed to leave our cells. This condition lasted for three months, until we got a federal court order which said that we should be given exercises and showers. McGrath, the commissioner of corrections, spoke to the press, TV, and radio, and said that we were very dangerous, because we advocated violence, and if he let us out of our cells the walls of the jail would fall down.

In every jail there's solitary. Sometimes it's called the hole, the box, segregation. It's the place where the wrong doer in jail is disciplined. To do more wrong while you're in jail for doing wrong means that you go to jail while you're in jail. The hole is a jail within a jail.

Within the hole they might have a solitary -- a jail within a jail within a jail.

LNS: Fascism within Fascism within Fascism.

DHARUBA: Yeah, right, and we say that we have been in jail all our lives. Black people are already in jail when they are born in America. That jail is not represented so much by physical bars, but by organized society that inherently degrades, oppresses, and exploits black people. That prison can often be more insidious than actual bars. Essentially all black people in Babylon are political prisoners. They were kidnapped. Then there's all those centuries of unpaid labor.

We go to jail inside the jail. We go to jail with bars, just like a box, inside the big jail, and inside that jail with bars we can go to jail, and inside that smaller jail we can go to jail. What we're trying to stage, like Eldridge says, is a mass prison break.

LNS: And more recently he said, "I think one continues to go back to prison until he gets his shit together, and then he refuses to go back, you know and that's something else." Like, when people decide to stop going back to their prisons, to break out of all the jails, that's revolution.

DHARUBA: We feel that white people are in jail too. But many of them don't see that, yet. The educational system programs people into accepting their lot as inmates in this huge jail.

LNS: You were a student at Evander Childs High School, Jamal. How did that jail within a jail work?

JAMAL: In school the racist propaganda machine of Babylon seeks to infest the minds of the young with the idea that the system is glorious, that the crimes the system has perpetrated throughout history are justifiable because of the end products. But if you check out the progress America has made you see that she is advanced technologically, she's on the 20th century level. She is capable of putting a man on the moon. She designs missiles which can snatch up mosquitos from outer space. But socially this is the age of barbarism, of racism and pollution.

More and more schools are becoming armed camps.
more.

Most black kids resent school. They don't dig it because the education program is irrelevant to them. They go to school to cop and then go out and party. Everyone else is tripping out. Then there's a small class of dreamers thinking of success, dreamers who have to be woken up.

The Black Panthers went to high schools to organize. We told the students it was up to them, not the administration, to make changes in their school. Point 5 of the Black Panther Party program says, "We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society." Many of the black students were talking about getting chittlens in the lunch room. The school was ready to grant that demand. It was part of their program of cooptation.

Our demands were for revolutionary classes that taught people how to organize self-defense groups, revolutionary classes which expose the true nature of the New York Times and the Daily News, how they are racist papers. The administration got up tight, and kicked people out of school. And it was because I was doing this work, organizing students, that I was arrested on April 2 last year.

LNS: Dharuba, what do you think is most significant about the New York Panther 21 trial?

DHARUBA: It's a cutting edge in terms of the movement because we think that the government wants to use the arrests and convictions of the New York 21 to impose the Smith Act on the Party. New York is a police state, but it is also a D.A.'s town. Hogan exerts a lot of power. The FBI, who were bugging us and following us around the winter and spring of '69 were giving bits and pieces of information to the local pigs, to the Bureau of Special Service, to Finnegan. The local police need less to move on than the Feds to make an arrest. The Feds like to have an airtight case. The local pigs appear on the mass media to create an atmosphere which makes it appear there is an airtight case.

LNS: Like, D.A. Hogan appearing on television and telling stories about Panther conspiracies to bomb stores. He's the true terrorist. He

plants the explosive seeds of racism in people and lights the fuse. He in effect calls for vigilante action against black people.

DHARUBA: New York is the only place in the country where the Black Panther Party is charged with crimes against society, with crimes against the people. [The Panther 21 were charged with conspiracy to bomb department stores, railroad stations and the Bronx Botanical gardens, all places where large numbers of people -- black and white -- gathered.] We believe that our political struggle in the courtroom upset the pigs' time table for the prosecution of the Black Panther Party. The Federal Government wanted this conviction on the books so that they could legitimately outlaw the Black Panther Party on the basis of the Smith Act.

It's often hard to see the erosion of people's rights, to see the creeping Fascism, because Fascism is cloaked in other garments. See, the Constitution is being legalized out of existence. The future political cases will appear to have nothing to do with politics, except that the people on trial will be known to be involved in political activities. The charges will be the possession of weapons, narcotics, murder and kidnap. And they're passing laws for application in the white community too.

LNS: How do you relate to the trial of Bobby Seale and the other Panthers in New Haven?

DHARUBA: If the pigs murder Bobby Seale they will in essence be murdering all black people, and they will be daring black people to free themselves. If they try to burn Bobby we're gonna do the dog in Babylon.

-30-

[See LNS packet #247 for a picture of Dharuba at a recent Black Panther demonstration rally in New York.]

.....
when they came for the Panthers, I was uneasy
but I was not a Panther, and so I did nothing
when they came for SDS, I was uneasier still
but still, I was not a member of SDS, and I
did nothing
then they came for the peace marchers
but I had never liked to march, and did nothing
finally they came for me
and I did something, but then it was too late
.....

BRAVING IT IN A PEACE ZONE

By LIBERATION News Service/Overseas Weekly

VIENTIANE, Laos -- Children wept as their mothers' faces froze in horror. Yes, war can be hell for the Vientiane commandos. "Don't go in the water," screamed a mother, quickly grabbing her little girl by the hand. "Somebody made a bowel movement in the pool."

It was a bad weekend for the American community in the quaint Laotian capital. The lush swimming pool at the USAID compound turned a sickly color of green as pool attendants poured gallons of some foul smelling liquid in the water.

For the large American population of Vientiane that meant their recreation would be drastically confined. The GIs (called military attaches) the CIA spies, the USAID workers, the Air America pilots, the housewives, the teenybopper children of the embassy employees, all would have nothing to do.

Of course there would still be the regular Friday night party, horseback riding, golf, tennis, bingo, movies, bridge parties, hi-teen club party, the sewing circle meeting, the variety show, etc. But somehow, without the pool, it just wouldn't be the same.

Yet, despite the hardships of war-torn Vientiane, with a stiff-upper-lip attitude the Americans managed to make the best of it.

Most of the Americans live in a typical middle class suburban city which by a seeming miracle, was transplanted from Southern California to Laos, totally intact. Hidden out of town, a casual visitor could drive by without ever seeing it. The single sign simply proclaims, "KM 6."

Teenage boys ride bicycles down the streets, preteens play touch football in the high school football field, mothers drive to the market in Volkswagens filled with kids' toys, graying crewcut suburbanites supervise gardeners planting flowers. This is the KM 6.

"ding-ding goes the little bell as the housewife rings for one of her two maids who take care of the spacious, four bedroom ranch-style house. Things are not as good as they seem, she complains. The most common gripe is

that Laotian maids and gardeners are lazy and work only if they feel like it. Many Americans try to get Thai maids because "they have more get-up-and-go."

"The only Laotians they ever meet are their maids or bureaucrats," said a bitter American in Vientiane. "Some Americans spend an entire tour here and never set foot off U.S. Government property." Although possibly an exaggeration, it is true that many Americans spend most of their time either at KM 6 or at the USAID compound, a walled fortress in the center of town.

"It gives the Lao people the impression that the Americans are too good to associate with them," he charged.

There is a school for 450 American students at KM 6. The American officials, however, are quickly discovering that they are having the same problem with these youngsters as middle class society is having back in the World. That problem is pot.

"Three American families have been sent home already because their children have been caught with drugs," confided one American. The embassy uses the threat of being sent home in disgrace to force its employees to keep their children straight.

But there is a greater problem doing that in Vientiane than in Hoboken, New Jersey. Unlike in America, anyone can walk down to the morning market and legally buy a kilo (a little over two pounds) of what is called the best grass in the world for only 500 Kip, which is one dollar. A lid, about an ounce, costs 10 cents, and that's enough to send a day tripper on a week's journey. A lid costs about \$25 in the United States.

Laos is called the forgotten war, and it seems to be forgotten even by the Americans in Vientiane. Unlike Saigon, there is no sense of urgency. The war seems far off, something you read about in newspapers.

There are no barricaded streets or armed guards on patrol. Luxury goods are freely sold in spotlessly clean stores. Four Ferris wheels light up the riverfront as Lao families stroll down the street, watching the moonlight reflected on the brown, sluggish Mekong.

For a GI, Vientiane can be the paradise

assignment. There is one entire apartment building called the Sunset Village which houses some of the single "round eyes" working for the various U.S. agencies. Round-eyes often outnumber males at the USAID swimming pool by three to one.

To hide the presence of American military personnel, GIs are ordered to wear civilian clothes. Even such civilian luxuries as medium-length hair and sideburns are allowed.

Officially the Americans claim there are only about 75 officers and enlisted men in Laos. They are all listed as members of the military attache staff. "No, I'm not in the Army," asserted one crewcut GI-type. "I'm just here." Despite their claims, the Americans have been able to fool very few. It is well known that Green Berets operate with Vang Pao's private army of Meo mercenaries in the Plain de Jars.

Jaunty Air America pilots, wearing tailored Flash Gordon-style uniforms, fly troops, supplies and ammunition to the rightists' army units. Air America is the CIA's own little private air force.

Despite stern measures designed to keep journalists from learning about the full U.S. involvement, stories of American troops fighting alongside the government forces continue to leak out

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TROOPS WHO REFUSE TO FIGHT

By LIBERATION News Service/Overseas Weekly

[EDITOR'S NOTE. Several troopers recently were court martialed at Quan Loi, headquarters of the 1st Air Cavalry Division's 3rd Brigade, for refusing to fight. During the last four and a half months of 1969, a total of 209 men in the 1st Cav faced trial for the same offense. Division spokesmen point out that men who decide to drop out of the war are a small minority. But some observers feel the number is growing throughout Vietnam as antiwar feeling mounts back home and the U.S. Government makes clear its intention to pull out all fighting troops eventually. Why, ask some, should we be among

the last killed in a war we're not going to stick around to win? More and more black soldiers say they now believe it isn't their war, that their struggle is in the U.S. for the rights of their people. Overseas Weekly (OW) went to Quan Loi and Firebase Ellen to talk with men who say they don't want to fight any more. It should be emphasized that the 1st Air Cav Div is not being singled out as a division where the problem is more severe than in other units.]

QUAN LOI, South Vietnam (LNS) -- "I've had it. I'm not going back. They'll have to send me to jail because I'm not going back to the field.

Pvt Ephram Nailor, a black draftee with Alfa Company, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, meant what he said. And today he's serving a three-month sentence in Long Binh jail because he wouldn't go back to the bush as an infantryman.

With him behind bars is Pvt Leo Booker, Jr., 22, from the same outfit, who's serving a two-month term for the same reason.

Both men hold Purple Hearts for wounds they suffered in combat last September. They went back to Alfa Company when they got out of the hospital but after several weeks of humping decided they'd had enough.

"I was left by myself in the middle of Indian country once and when I finally got back, after a slight contact, the CO laughed," said Booker. "I had a hernia and I knew, when he laughed, that the Army didn't really care a damn about me, whether I lived or died."

Nailor said the shrapnel wounds in his back never fully healed and "it caused me tremendous pain when I wore a pack." Also bugging him was the fact that his girl friend back home needed money for their baby daughter. The day Nailor was supposed to return to Firebase Ellen, after he got out of the hospital, he asked the company XO for time off to send money orders home.

The lieutenant told him, charged Nailor, that if he missed the dog bird, he would bust me

(TROOPS WHO REFUSE TO FIGHT:story continues
on page 13 ...)

OFF THE POWER

BERKELEY, Calif. (LNS) -- An explosion toppled an eighty foot tower carrying power to the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California on April 13. The lab shut down operations while emergency crews worked on the line. The UC campus was running on only one third of its normal electrical power for the next 7 hours. Several classes had to be cancelled.

The blast, which crumpled two legs of the tower, was the thirteenth attack on Pacific Gas and Electric Co. utilities in the area in the past one and a half years. The police claimed to have captured the bombers from the initial series of blasts in 1968-69, but this recent incident had the same characteristics as the previous bombings.

Later that afternoon, the County Sheriff's Office received a report that 485 pounds of dynamite had been stolen from the American Smelting and Refining Co. sometime during the weekend.

The Lawrence Radiation Lab and its partner the Libermore Lab are purported to be part of the University, but in fact are 95-100% controlled by the Atomic Energy Commission. Together they do both the theoretical work and the actual construction of nuclear weapons.

-30-

FIRE DESTROYS OFFICES OF NEW YORK LAW COMMUNE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Fireman battled more than eight hours to put out a blaze which destroyed the building which contains the offices of the Law Commune -- a group of movement lawyers who are currently handling important political cases in the New York area.

As billowing clouds of smoke continued to pour out of the charred building at 37 Union Square East and its neighbor at 39, Commune lawyers made their way to their fourth-floor offices to ascertain the extent of damage.

First reports indicated that smoke and water had destroyed important files pertaining to the case of the Panther 21, who are being defended by Commune lawyer Jerry Lefcourt. As the attorneys continued to sift through the debris, however, it turned out that most of the Panther material was intact.

But Bill Crain, lawyer for Sam Melville (alleged ringleader of the alleged bomb conspiracy) said that much of the Melville file had been destroyed. The Law Commune is also handling Liberation News Service's investigation by the Eastland Committee. LNS's records were charred and wet but salvagable.

At the scene, New York Fire Commissioner Lowery admitted that the fire was "suspicious." But the major suspicion did not fall on right-wing, anti-Panther elements; Lowery said that the owner of a bar-restaurant on the ground floor of the building was being held on suspicion of having set the fire to collect insurance. A party had just ended in the bar when the fire broke out in the early morning hours.

Dozens of pieces of large fire equipment were on the scene just off New York's Union Square, often the site of radical political meetings and rallies. Some thirty fire men were injured, the Red Cross set up camp in a parking lot next to Union Square, and Mayor John Lindsay arrived to have a look.

In general, the mass media covered the fire like any other spectacular fire. The question of the fire's suspicious origins and the possibility of political implications were dropped by the media soon after the flames were dead. Presumably, police and fire department investigations are continuing.

The Panther 21 trial has been temporarily delayed due to the fire, but will resume shortly. Commune attorneys are presently looking for new office space.

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"In the case of female education the main stress should be laid on bodily training, and after that on development of character; and last of all, on intellect. But the one absolute aim of female education must be with a view to the future mother."

ADOLF HITLER
Mein Kampf
more...

so low that I wouldn't have enough money for my daughter." This, reflected the GI, "was when I first had serious doubts about returning to the field."

Nailor went back that time. But on Nov. 2, he and Booker caught a log bird to Ellen and went on to Quan Loi.

There they were slapped with special courts, given suspended sentences and ordered back to Firebase Ellen. But because of their medical problems the Army was going to give them a break, according to Maj Albert Goodpasture, the battalion XO. He told OW that Nailor and Booker would get jobs on Ellen and would not have to return to line duties.

At Ellen though, a shock awaited the troopers. A major told them they'd be going back on line after all in separate companies. They had a choice: become grunts again or serve their sentences at LBJ.

Booker and Nailor chose barbed-wire city.

They and several other GIs at Ellen told OW other men aren't going to go back.

"A lot of us are tired of dying for nothing," said one soldier.

"I had to sleep next to two dead bodies one night," recalled another A Co grunt, "and I don't even want to do that again. No one has the right to do that to my mind."

Disgruntled black troopers charge that their color gets them a raw deal. "My officers refer to the NVA and the VC as gooks and dinks. What do you think they call me?" asked one black trooper.

Fed-up troopers aren't all black. "White guys don't want to go back either but they have different ways of getting out of it," said one brother.

"Most Negroes who are fed up," he continued, "would rather go to jail than back out to the brush. Most white guys who really want to get out, re-up." Several white troopers who heard the comment nodded in agreement.

A re-enlistment NCO with the 1st of the 8th estimated about 20 percent of the men who sign up with him do it to get rear area jobs. He admitted he got a lot of business "after recent,

heavy contact."

"Losing 12 close friends, all draftees, in combat was more than enough to show me I wasn't suited for war," said a white trooper, Pfc. Charles E. Brown, 19, from Carmel, Calif.

OW returned to Firebase Ellen a few days after Alfa Company went back to humping the bush. Most troopers went along despite the talk of refusing.

A soldier from Delta Company which moved into Firebase Ellen about the same time, said he'd heard rumors that some Alfa Company men planned a revolt.

"I don't know why they went back," said the soldier, Pfc George Swan, 22, who added, "I'm not going to." Swan, a Negro, has been in the field six months and was wounded in his left side by an AK round.

Swan charges that his white officers don't put his welfare first. "I had ingrown toenails so bad I could hardly walk but do you think they'd let me come back to the LZ to have a medic cut them? Hell no," he said. "I ended up having the field medic try to cut it with a razor blade."

"If I don't get a rear job this time," added Swan, "they'll have to put me in jail."

When OW asked to talk with other men of Delta Company, two captains and battalion Sgt Maj Henry Ricci were sent to accompany the reporter and take names of men with whom he talked.

Pfc Jonny Daughtry, a black draftee, said he had been a point-man for seven months. "Despite my requests for a change, I'm still walking point," he said. Daughtry, who spent 31 days in the hospital recovering from a mortar wound, said that he would give it one more month. "If they don't give me a rear job by then," he said, looking at the reporter's escorts, "I will have no choice but to refuse to go back. If they send us all to jail there won't be anyone left to fight their war for them."

Duty in the rear, according to most grunts, is precious. "But it is more than just a rear job," said Ephram Nailor. "Many of us, especially but not only the soul brothers, are morally unable to fight this war. It's not our war. We get discriminated against both in the States and over

here

"Even in the field," he continued, "but it is more subtle there. Negroes don't get rank or rear jobs too quickly."

Another man, Pfc Garnett Johnson, who decided to stop fighting, explained his refusal this way:

"In the field, we fought hard. I've seen a lot of good people, both black and white, go. We fought and didn't question. Well now," he concluded, "we are tired of dying for nothing. We are beginning to question."

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ANTI-MAFIA LAW POSES DANGER FOR MOVEMENT

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- A new bill presumably drawn up to stop organized crime syndicates, may be used against political dissidents, the American Civil Liberties Union has warned.

The Senate version of the so-called Organized Crime Bill was sent out of committee with only one dissenting vote, that of Lee Metcalf of Montana.

A statement by the Washington office of the ACLU notes that the bill contains "many dangerous provisions."

There is a special sentencing provision permitting up to 30 years imprisonment for loosely defined "dangerous special offenders." The implication is that a dangerous offender could be a revolutionary leader who endangers the wealth of big corporations or the authority of J. Edgar Hoover.

The bill includes several provisions in clear violation of the Fourth Amendment (guarantee against illegal searches and seizures) and the Fifth Amendment guarantee against self-incrimination.

There is a provision for a "civil investigative demand," which allows the Attorney General to demand documents from any one he believes may have such material -- all without any requirement for a court order, and without adequate safeguards against compulsory self-incrimination. Evidence obtained through wiretapping and other

unconstitutional means may be used if this bill becomes law.

A witness who presumably is in danger may be given housing and protection by the prosecution, according to one provision of the bill, but nowhere is it stated that such detention of a witness must be voluntary. In addition, the power is given to the courts to summarily imprison witnesses who refuse to testify for up to 36 months -- without a jury trial.

At a time when law-and-order forces are gaining ascendancy in America, some voices are still being raised against the growing fascism that this "organized crime" bill represents.

One such voice was the editorial page of the Missoulian, in Missoula, Montana, which congratulated Montana's Sen. Metcalf for opposing the "anti-Mafia" bill. The Missoulian warned against the unconstitutionality of the measure: "...when the average citizen gives the gumshoes the right to invade ANYBODY's home in that manner, he gives up his own right to be protected from that kind of search. By condoning such a law, the average citizen removes his own protection against Gestapo-like tactics."

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URUGUAYAN INTELLIGENCE CHIEF EXECUTED

MONTEVIDEO (LNS) -- Uruguayan guerrillas have executed the chief of the Intelligence Division of Montevideo's police department, Hector Moran Charquero. Charquero was also head of the Special Brigade of the police department, the Brigade has been accused in the Uruguayan press of torturing political prisoners.

Charquero was killed by machine gun fire as he drove to work -- guerrillas in three cars surrounded Charquero's car and opened fire on him.

Police sources say the assassins were members of the Tupamaros, the National Liberation Movement of Uruguay. The Tupamaros have staged spectacularly successful bank robberies and kidnappings to support their efforts.

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FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

CONFRONT THE OILMEN AT GULF

By Ralph Greenspan
LIBERATION News Service

PITTSBURGH (LNS) -- The Gulf Oil Co. is best known to Americans as "No-Nox" gasoline which makes our cars run happily, and an orange, white and blue sign at gas stations. Gulf is best known to the people of Angola, Venezuela and 68 other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as napalm, military dictatorships and economic strangulation.

On April 28, the Gulf stockholders are having their annual meeting, not a meeting for the several thousand small shareholders who "dabble" in the market, but a formal get-together for Mellon and some of his corporate feudal lord friends, an official version of what they normally do on weekends at the club.

We don't know all the details of what they're planning to talk about (although "foreign investments" is a pretty likely topic), but some interested people are going to show up at that meeting to introduce some new topics -- ending oil exploitation of the Third World, for example. The more interested people who go there, the louder that demand will be.

Angola has been a Portuguese colony for 400 years. Since 1965, it has also been Gulf's colony. Gulf owns the oil concessions for the entire country, profiting more than \$40 million a year. This profit is then split with the Portuguese government so that they can continue their war against Angolan liberation fighters. The Portuguese use the money to buy American airplanes and napalm, which they liberally dump into the liberated regions of the country.

As in Vietnam, the government operates strategic hamlets which Angolans are herded into -- in an effort to destroy the base for guerrilla operations. But in spite of the Portuguese-Gulf offensive, the three Angolan armed liberation groups have secured more than one-third of the country in nine years of fighting.

Gulf contributes 2,000 jobs to the Angolan economy, 1,500 of which are held by Americans and other foreigners. Roads have been built to carry troops, and houses have been built for affluent

whites. The white minority owns sixty times more land than the Angolan population, including the huge coffee plantations.

Without Gulf, the Portugese would fall in a week. And without the Portugese, Gulf would find themselves less 150,000 barrels of oil a day. The Angolan people can do without both of them.

In Venezuela, Gulf Oil is a much older tradition. Since 1922, Gulf and Standard Oil have been milking the country's oil reserves dry. Venezuela is the largest oil exporter in the world and it is estimated that the oil will be dry in 14 years -- a turn in business for Gulf, but a tragedy for the Venezuelan people.

Gulf came into Venezuela during a dictatorship, and decided to continue the tradition. By 1936 oil was 99% of the country's exports and the oil companies were solidly in power. One junta followed another from then on. A reform government seized power in 1942. The Accion Democratica of Romulo Gallegos began enforcing the payment of a commission by the oil companies, the first collective bargaining contract was signed with the oil workers and a minimum daily wage with housing and health benefits was set up.

That government was toppled in 1948 and the next decade was euphoric for the oil companies which got the largest return on investments of any American companies in Latin America. The presence of the American military attache in the general staff headquarters during the coup is only one indication of U.S. involvement.

As Venezuela moved into the '60's, it showed all the symptoms of "development" by Gulf and Standard Oil. 80% of its farm families made less than \$240 a year, in spite of being an agricultural country it had to import nearly \$150 million worth of food annually, 500,000 children had no schools to attend and 300,000 abandoned children roamed the city streets and in the countryside. Meanwhile, Gulf and Standard Oil provided jobs for about 1.1% of the population.

Gulf Oil Co. isn't only into Angola and Venezuela. It also rapes Ecuador, Colombia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Iran, the Philippines and South Korea, just to name a few. And the State Department, the CIA and the U.S. military follows Gulf wherever

it goes.

Since the Gulf stockholders won't talk much about the effects of their "foreign investments" on the people of those countries, it's our job to bring that up at the meeting.

Corporate executives aren't used to adverse publicity and they generally avoid it, so they're uncomfortable about the prospect of public attention being focussed on them during their stockholders' meetings. The March 26 issue of The Corporate Secretary, a magazine for the corporate elite, gives some hints to execs on how to ensure orderly meetings. It suggests "avoiding unnecessary publicity about the meeting," and says that "advance meetings with the police may be desirable to set up means of dealing with any disorder or violence."

The article's final words: "The chairman should at all times be in control of the meeting and to the fullest extent endeavor to gain the complete confidence and sympathy of the audience."

The reason for the alarm is that Gulf isn't the only octopus singled out for attack. American Telephone & Telegraph, Honeywell, General Motors and Commonwealth Edison are also targets this year.

The way to get into a stockholder's meeting is either to own some stock in the company, or else find someone else who does and be their proxy. On April 28 in Pittsburgh, a contingent will go into the meeting as proxies, another group may try to go in just as people, and everyone else will hold a rally outside. The Gulf stockholders' meeting begins at 11 a.m. in the Carnegie Music Hall on Forbes Ave., across the street from the University of Pittsburgh.

When we go with Gulf, let's go with confidence.
CONFRONT THE OILMEN!!! SMASH MELLON!!!

* * *

For more information about the demonstrations and how to get into the meeting, contact: Gulf Action Project, 3601 Boulevard of the Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa., 15213. (412)-621-3337. Watch for other corporate meeting/actions in your area. See graphic to go with story.

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*The world is full of editors
And damned revisionaries.*

--Willamette Bridge

THE PENTAGON'S GREAT LEAP FORWARD:
COUNTERINSURGENCY TECHNOLOGY IN THAILAND
AND AROUND THE WORLD

LNS/ Pacific Research and World Empire Telegram

"The Vietcong is a powerful force which cannot be dislodged from its constituency as long as the constituency continues to exist."

--Samuel Huntington, Harvard professor and Chairman, State Dept. task force on Vietnam

The Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, is one of the agencies that brings government money, industrial profits, scientific knowledge and University research together in a far-reaching project to put down revolutionary movements around the world. The Vietcong have exposed and challenged America's foreign policy, extension of a system which exploits most of the world's people, including its own.

Rebellions are now surfacing in Laos, Thailand, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, with poor peoples fighting to gain control of their own governments and their own economies for the welfare of their people -- not to add to the coffers of an American elite. This poses a serious problem to the "scientific-industrial-government community," which is now anxiously stepping up the technology of counterinsurgency.

ARPA, established during the Eisenhower administration in 1958, now has projects in at least a dozen countries, including Thailand, Vietnam, Peru, Honduras and Panama. ARPA has sponsored and supervised the important research programs in ballistic missile defense, nuclear test detection and remote area conflict. Research of the last variety was grouped under the title "Project Agile" in 1961. It is the Pentagon's worldwide counterinsurgency program.

Project Agile has a budget of about \$25 million a year. Three-fourths of this amount is spent on work related to Southeast Asia.

In the issue of November 11, 1967, the National Guardian described the history and purpose of Agile:

Project Agile was originally established during the Kennedy administration to deal with the growing threat posed to the U.S. interests by national liberation movements.

As recorded by insiders like Roger Hilsman (To Move A Nation, Doubleday, 1967), Agile represented the thinking of the "Kennedy intellectuals" within the State Department who sought a political approach to the problem of liberation movements, rather than depending of massive intervention by regular U.S. military forces. Initially, of course, Agile was directed mainly at Vietnam, reflecting the Kennedy Administration's desire to avoid a conventional military encounter in that country involving large numbers of U.S. troops.

Agile's first task, then, was the vain effort to beef up the counterinsurgency and pacification programs of the Diem regime. To that end, U.S. military "advisors" were attached to all units of the South Vietnam army.

From the very beginning, Agile's task was to strengthen and support the military and para-military forces of any pro-U.S. regime threatened by a liberation movement. The objective is to train the forces of these regimes in the arts of counterinsurgency so as to negate or postpone the need for American military intervention.

That the U.S. had the right to intervene in the internal affairs of foreign countries was a postulate never challenged by Agile's founders. Dr. Charles M. Herzfeld, (ARPA's Director) in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee (in 1967) stated that "from the start ARPA people thought we should look at other areas besides Southeast Asia... This was, indeed, proposed in the initial charter for Agile. This initial charter said we should be looking at potential insurgency situations wherever they might occur."

Under Project Agile, ARPA has sponsored a major research program in Thailand. The project draws on the resources of universities and private corporations to supplement military know-how.

The Thailand program centers around the Joint U.S./Thai Military Research and Development Center (MRDC), which was established at Bangkok in 1961.

The original objective of the ARPA mission in Thailand was research and development support for the war in Vietnam. But with the growth of Thai revolutionary movements,

the focus shifted to the Thai

government's own counterinsurgency efforts. Charles Herzfeld's testimony to the House Appropriations Committee included a detailed account of ARPA's more recent activities in Thailand:

Last year (1966) ARPA initiated a major R&D [research and development] program to assist the Royal Thai government and the U.S. Mission in Thailand in their efforts to suppress the growing Communist insurgency in that country's northeast provinces. This program has now been formulated and is underway.

Under the rural security systems program, ARPA will marshall the various resources of the R&D community to:

- (a) Gather and collage critical information on the local geography, the way of life of the local people, and on their attitudes toward the government;
- (b) Set up and help maintain current data files on insurgent incidents and operations, and on the many government programs and activities undertaken for counterinsurgency purposes in the northeast; and
- (c) Provide assistance in analyzing the effectiveness of various counterinsurgency programs, as well as helping, through analytical techniques, to plan future CI [counterinsurgency] programs.

R&D emphasis will be given to the problems of providing local security, including the defense of villages and facilities, and finding and defeating the insurgents; to means for bringing the local government into a closer relationship with the local people (through psychological operations and similar programs); and to undertaking local developments under the heading of military civic action. This program will mark the first time R&D has been given a major role in supporting a counterinsurgency in a comprehensive way, from the earliest stages of the conflict.

As in Vietnam, one of the Pentagon's major concerns in Thailand was preventing "infiltration." According to Herzfeld, the ARPA program in Thailand includes development of "barriers to movement; surveillance and detection; communications of information; and military or police responses to penetration."

"The primary objective of the anti-infiltration effort," Herzfeld said, "will be to create means whereby technology can be substituted for physical barriers and massed troop concentrations."

In outlining the surveillance and detection re-

search, Herzfeld said:

As stated previously, the ARPA reconnaissance systems and detector programs are now concentrated on the problem of detecting and locating insurgent forces, and their basing and logistic systems.

The guerrilla techniques characteristic of insurgent operations require a complementary mix of ground-based and airborne equipment which will allow our forces to find and fix small groups of personnel at night and in the jungle environment typical of southeast Asia. The following programs are illustrative of efforts in this area.

In past years ARPA sponsored a program called AMPIRT in Thailand to determine the effectiveness of reconnaissance imaging sensors in the southeast Asian environment. The results provided significant improvements over deployed operational capability. General Westmoreland requested the same capability for Vietnam. This is being accomplished.

An alternate way of detecting a walking person is to detect the pressure wave produced in the earth's surface layer. ARPA helped sponsor development of³ detector three years ago. [Michigan State University, Stanford Research Institute and the Cornell Aeronautical Institute have all been involved in AMPIRT projects.]

Much of ARPA's work goes into communications systems:

Agile's communications research continues to increase our knowledge of the unique behavior of radio waves in jungles and other tropical environment. Our measurements in Thailand are now concentrating on a tropical rain forest in southern Thailand which is similar to the rain forests found in many parts of Vietnam. Results so far have been encouraging.

As a result of this, ARPA will publish a detailed technical report for immediate use by the scientific-industrial-government community in the design and development of new military communication equipment. We will also prepare a pocket-type handbook on tropical communications practices, to be used by the soldier radio operator in Vietnam.

Mobility and vehicle design are also major problems:

The problem of surface movement of men and ma-

terial in undeveloped areas continues to be a major one. ARPA efforts in hardware development have been sharply reduced as a result of the services' increased efforts to meet our immediate requirements in Vietnam.

A major research effort designed to study the total problem of off-road mobility, to include the overall driver-vehicle-environment relationship, has been started in an effort to advance the state of the art in design, selection, and use of off-road vehicles. We expect the results of this program to have a major beneficial impact on the performance of future cross-country mobility systems.

"We are breaking ground here for a new way of looking at insurgency, how to stop insurgency while it is small," Herzfeld told the House Committee. "This is absolutely a major military program for the United States and it is largely unsolved."

The attempted solution of this problem has involved the large-scale involvement of several American universities and university-related research institutes. Prominent among these have been Stanford and the Stanford Research Institute; the University of Michigan and its Willow Run Laboratories; and Cornell's Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, New York.

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[Editor's Note. Pacific Studies Center has compiled and published a list of the titles and descriptions of the various ARPA-sponsored studies in counter-insurgency, along with the names and some bibliographical information on members of the "counterinsurgency community." This document is available at PSC, 1963 University Avenue, East Palo Alto, CA 94303.]

RESERVISTS ORGANIZE

BERKELEY, Calif. (LNS) -- "We demand the total withdrawal now of all the American soldiers advising the armies of dictatorships throughout Latin America and Asia," is part of a petition being circulated by The Reservists Committee to Stop the War.

The recently-formed Committee publishes a newsletter, does draft counseling, and helps soldiers defend their rights against the increasing repression of their officers. Any member of the Reserves or the National Guard may write to P.O. Box 4398, Berkeley, Calif. 94704 for more information.

GUARDIAN: STRIKE AND SPLIT

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Over half the staff of the Guardian, the national radical newsweekly, went on strike April 9 in a protest against what they called the "bourgeois elitism and male chauvinism" of the Guardian's Managing Editor, General Manager and other members of the editorial staff.

The 19 strikers who include almost the entire production and business staff of the Guardian, and 12 of the 16 women on the paper, complain that they are divided into narrow and isolating work roles (such as "key punch operator," or "advertising solicitor") and are denied an effective role in editorial and other decision-making processes. The strikers, who have formed the "Guardian Striking Workers Collective," issued a statement containing a number of demands, including a non-negotiable demand that "the Guardian be reorganized in a collective manner, all work and decisions shared and decided collectively, each worker having one equal vote."

The strike was touched off by a number of incidents, including the hiring of a new male reporter in spite of a decision by the women's caucus that any new reporter added to the Guardian staff be a woman (the Guardian New York office has no full-time woman reporters and only one woman "editorial assistant.") The Guardian editors say that they were unable to find any qualified women editors.

Carl Davidson, speaking for the Guardian editors, said that the strikers were all temporary and short-term workers who weren't seriously committed to the Guardian. He said that the split was based on political differences, calling the strikers "anarcho-terrorists" and the Guardian editorial staff "Marxist-Leninist."

The strikers say that Marxist-Leninist rhetoric is used to mask elitist practice at the Guardian, and that they are by no means "anarcho-terrorists."

The official Guardian staff consists of a minority of the people working on the paper, most of them in the editorial department. People can be brought onto the staff after working on

the Guardian for four months, with a recommendation from the "Coordinating Council." The Coordinating Council is elected by the official staff members and includes: the Managing Editor, Jack Smith, the General Manager, Irving Beinín; Davidson, and two other editors (including, until recently, only one woman). As a result of this procedure, a large part of the work on the paper is done by people who are not official staff members. This includes the large majority of the women's caucus.

The Guardian has consistently had a large turnover both among its staff and temporary workers. The present walkout is the third this year; six people left together last April, and 12 walked out last August.

On Sunday morning at 10:00, the strike collective, supported by about 15 former Guardian workers and another 25 people from other New York City movement groups (including some from RAI, the Media Project, American Revolutionary Media (ARM), and Newsreel), broke into the barricaded Guardian office through the fire escape window. After a short struggle, they pushed the five non-strikers inside out of the building and declared the Guardian "liberated."

At one point the police arrived at the building. Strikers say the police had an informal complaint notice bearing Irving Beinín's name with them, though Beinín did not press charges. Davidson denies that anyone from the Guardian called the police at any time.

The strikers held the office until a representative of the landlord arrived telling them that they would be evicted by police if they didn't evacuate the building, and that "the other party" had said that it was agreeable to them to close the building to both sides.

Both groups now intend to put out a paper from new temporary headquarters. The "Strike Collective" will be putting out an issue of the "Liberated Guardian," and are planning a national paper to replace the Guardian.

The "Liberated Guardian" has a new address, 200 Will Bosky, 555 E. 14th St., Apt. 6R, New York, N.Y. 10009. They are asking for financial and staff help.

The Guardian editors are still receiving mail at their old address: 197 E. 4th St., New York, N Y 10009

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[NOTE TO EDITORS: See accompanying graphic in this packet.]

WOMEN DENIED RIGHT TO RUN IN BOSTON MARATHON

BOSTON, Mass. (LNS) -- At the bark of the starter's gun, more than 1000 official male runners from nations east and west will surge across the line to start the 26.2 mile run from Hopkinton, Mass., to downtown Boston, in America's oldest international marathon race. Running with the men will be a handful of unofficial women.

According to the official view of the Amateur Athletic Union, which sanctions this race, these women marathoners do not have the right to exist. The Boston Athletic Association, which sponsors the race, refuses to accept female entrants. Their time is not recorded. They are refused a lift out to the starting line in Hopkinton on the special buses provided for male entrants. Even the post-race beef stew is served to males only. Women are also barred from entering all other U.S. marathons under AAU rules so -- as in Boston -- they run "unofficially."

The reason? The AAU doggedly refuses to admit that females of the human species are capable of running that far. AAU's medical personnel keeps citing the notion that it is unhealthy for women to run long distances. (At present they refuse to sanction any women's race longer than 2 1/2 miles.) However, across the country, as the boom in serious long-distance running gains momentum, thousands of women are "unofficially" running the big distances.

In California, more and more women turn out to tear through cross-country races. Girls as young as nine have completed grueling marathons in under four hours. (Respectable finishing time for a male runner is generally considered to be about four hours.) Recently a 14-year-old girl became the first American woman to finish a 50-mile race.

Typical of Boston's "non-entrants" will be 31-year-old Nina Kuscsik of Long Island, mother of four. On March 15, 1970, Nina "non-competed" in the Cherry Tree Marathon in New York, a course said by runners to be tougher than Boston's. She finished in 3:28, just 20 minutes off the "unofficial" world women's record for the distance. Official male entries were still staggering or crawling to the finish line an hour later. After the race, a couple of male trophy-winners gave their trophies to Nina, saying "You deserve them more than we do."

The aim of women distance-runners is at present two-pronged. First they seek the right to enter officially in already-established American distance races over 2 1/2 miles. Secondly, they seek the right to have officially-sanctioned marathons and other distance races of their own. "We love running," said one, "and we want to be able to do it on the same basis as the men."

RUN ON! LIBERATE THE TRACKS!

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For more info, contact Road Runners Club of America, New York Assoc. PO. Box 467, Port Washington, New York.

SOCIALIST WORKERS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OFFICE ATTACKED

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- At least seven shots were fired into the election campaign headquarters of the Socialist Worker's Party here recently. This is the fifth such terrorist attack in Los Angeles against the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance in the past two years.

Mrs. Hardy, the Party's candidate for State Controller, and Mr. David Frankel, SWP's candidate for Lt. Governor, issued a joint statement condemning the attack.

"This attack is only the latest incident in a whole series of violent assaults against the SWP, not only in L.A., but nationally. They range from the assassination of SWP activist, Leo Bernard, in Detroit in 1966, to beatings of YSA and SWP members in Chicago by the fascist Legion of Justice gang, to the series of 3 bombings on the Party's headquarters here in Los Angeles."

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Members of the Guardian Staff outside their office

Credit Fanshen Press/LNS

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Go Gulf



Go Gulf



Go Gulf



Top: From a leaflet called 'Gulf Oil Corporation,' Bottom: Credit Scanlan's Monthly/LNS.
prepared by the Committee of Returned
Volunteers. Credit them and LNS. See story on page 15

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No more.